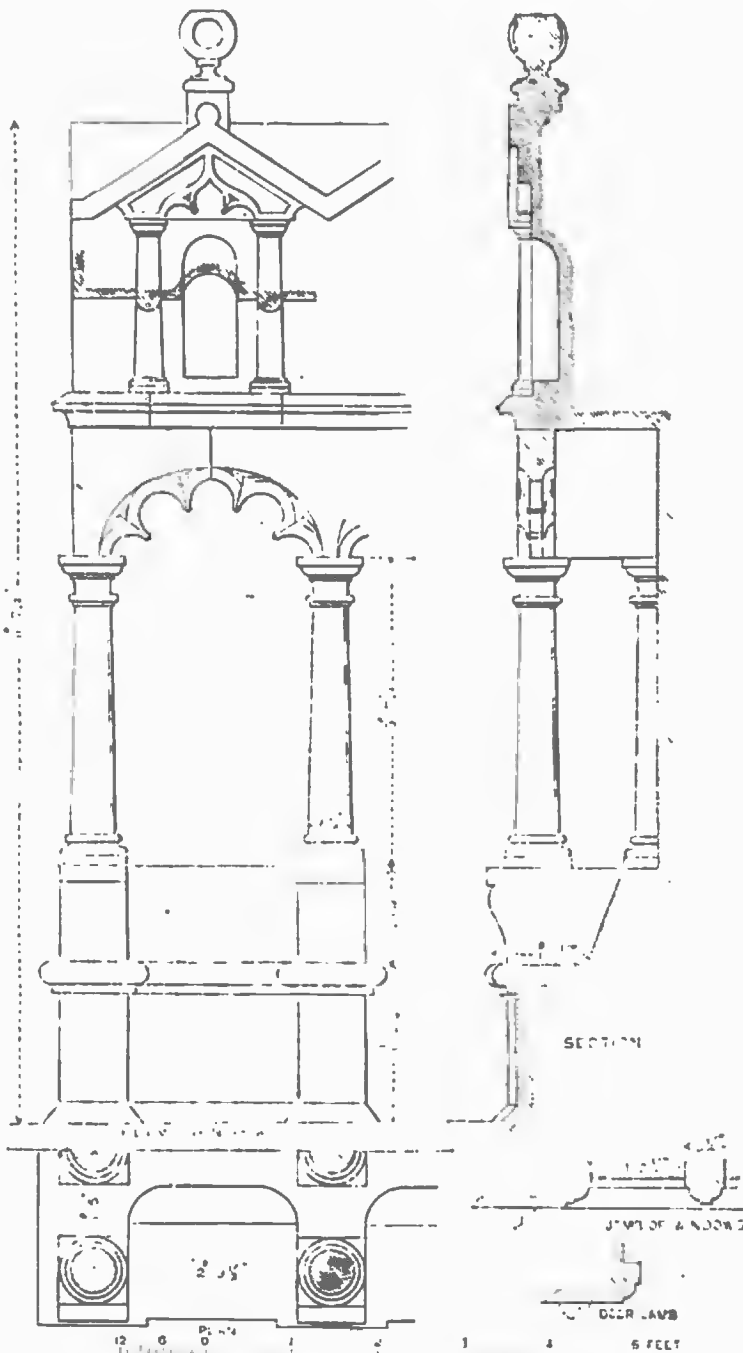


DETAILS OF BISHOP STILL'S ALMSHOUSES.



and poultry market below, on the site of the "Green Dragon," purchased at 3,900*l*. In the council it was urged, that in place of pulling down the present Exchange, it might be converted into a Corn Exchange in the mean time. The committee reported a proposal from Mr. Henry Rawson, to erect a bath for the use of the working classes in Burley's-lane. He would take down some cottages, and make a swimming-bath about 60 feet long by 27 feet wide, with dressing-rooms and other conveniences, on the council paying him 150*l*. within one month after completion; Mr. Rawson agreeing to keep open the bath for five years, charging 1*d*. only for each bather.—The remains of a Roman wall have been discovered at Moulsham, three feet from the surface, about a yard in width, and consisting, apparently, of Roman pavements, two inches thick, and scoted in a diamond pattern, embedded in concrete.—The committee of the Chester public baths and washhouses report that "a swimming-bath has been constructed, measuring 45 feet by 30 feet, with dressing-rooms, &c., and a supply of fresh filtered water

continually running through it; a shower-bath and a range of washhouses have also been completed, with an apparatus for drying. The washhouses afford convenience for washing to at least 250 poor families per week, at 1*d*. each." Since the opening the whole has been in full and profitable use.—The top reservoir of the Barnsley Water Company has given way, through the abstraction of coal beneath it. The pipes are to be supplied from a higher level, so as to supply every part of the town, the level being that of the top of St. Mary's Church tower.—The Houghton-le-Spring Church organ is in one of the transepts; but the organist, with the keys, sits at a distance of about 30 feet, in order to be near the choir, who are placed in the chancel.—In the case of a house which fell at Carlisle lately, the proprietor blamed the Caledonian Railway Company, they having pulled down some adjoining houses with great violence. The compensation demanded was 700*l*. A jury awarded 150*l*. damages.—It is proposed to erect an equestrian statue of her Majesty in Glasgow.—The Bank of Scotland, Ingram-

street, Glasgow, at the end of Glassford-street, has been ornamented with a piece of sculpture in high relief, erected over the perforated parapet surmounting the edifice, and representing the heraldic arms of the bank, a shield or crest, supported by Justice and Plenty, and bearing a cornucopia. Each of the supporting figures, as described by the *Reformers' Gazette*, is 5 feet 2 inches in height; and the central compartment, or blazoning, crowned with the cornucopia, about 11 feet in height. The whole is executed in stone from the Binney Quarry, near Edinburgh. The sculptor was Mr. Handyside Ritchie, who prepared it from designs by Mr. Burn, architect. It was brought from Edinburgh, and erected by Mr. York, builder, of Glasgow, and Mr. Garnett, clerk of works. We may state that it is in three pieces. There is a similar piece of sculpture on the offices of the bank in Edinburgh.—The additional wards to Huntingdon County Gaol are completed. Mr. Parker, of Thrapstone, was the contractor, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Smith, architect. It is said that the drainage of the gaol and the ventilation have been carefully attended to.

THE WATER QUESTION.

Mr. LUSHINGTON, M.P., presided over a numerous meeting held on Monday evening last, in the Hanover-square Rooms, to consider the best means of improving the water supply of the metropolis. Dr. Lankester, Dr. Alison, Mr. Taberner, Sir Charles Aldis, and others took active part. Dr. Buckland, too, addressed the meeting at considerable length, and pledged himself to the fact that a sufficient supply of water for London could not be obtained from Artesian wells,—it was physically impossible, he said.—Mr. Palliser said, let each parish select two or three delegates; let these delegates meet and select from amongst themselves a good working committee. This committee would then call before it all persons having plans to improve the supply of water to London. Then let a number of scientific men be called in to give their opinion as to the best plan, and this having been established, let all the parishes go to Parliament and do all in their power to get this plan passed into a law.—The meeting would not pledge itself to any particular scheme, and went no further than to approve by resolution "of the principles adopted by the Metropolitan Water Supply Association, for ascertaining, by scientific inquiry, the most pure and abundant sources of supply, and the best mode of service, at the least possible cost to the public, and of placing the control and management thereof under a public, popularly elective, and thereby a disinterested, board."—The Lambeth Waterworks, we see, are proposing to obtain an improved supply of water from the Thames at Ditton, and to abandon altogether the present source of supply. Than the present source nothing can be worse; and if all we have heard be true, the company have much disease and misery to answer for. If we were to publish the statements which have been made to us, touching this matter, it would spread alarm through Lambeth. The question must be taken up by Government. Our contemporaries of the London and provincial press (and we are grateful to them for doing so), have spread far and wide, to an extent we could not have ventured to anticipate, our assertion, that "all London ought to cry as loudly as if next door were on fire, 'Water! water! water!' We must have not merely sufficient water, but pure water; not merely pure water, but cheap water, or else we perish.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—Mr. Grayson, teacher of architectural, mechanical, and ornamental drawing, has been appointed teacher of these branches of drawing to this institution. As Mr. Grayson's name is favourably known to the architectural and building portion of the public, we may reasonably conclude that his appointment will be of service to the institution. We have heard with regret that this institution, in common with others at the present time, is not in so good a condition as it should be. It has been the means of much good, and should be supported by all interested in the general welfare and advancement.